THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 28, 1855. The Post-Office Department has received information that a post-office will be established at the Palace of the Universal Exhibition, Paris, for the convenience of foreign visitors, and that all letters can be addressed

The friends of Mr. Wise are now firing from the Cap itol one hundred guns in honor of the election.

Mr. Wise left for Accomne at 3 o'clock this after-noon. His mejorities continue to roll in. Russel County gives him 356; Grayson County, 290; Carrell County, 250. Aggregate in Little Tennessee District, "McMullen's," 3,100.

The President, members of the Cabinet, officers of the Army and Navy, and a full regiment of the Dis-trict Militia are now engaged in breaking the ground for the National Armery on the public ground between the Capitol and the Smithsonian Institute.

THE VIRGINIA. ELECTION. Washington, Monday, May 28, 1855. The returns of official and reported majorities in

107 counties foot up as follows: Wise, 19,032; Flournoy, 11,646. Majority for Wise, 7,3-6. There are yet 36 counties to hear from, which gave Pierce 1,150 majority. Nonronk, Monday, May 28, 1855. Flournoy's majority in Accomac County is 110. BANGOR, Monday, May 28, 1855,
The announcement last week that Samuel C. Gage
had been nominated for Governor by a Know-Nothing
State Convention was a hoax. No State Convention
has yet been held. THE KNOW-NOTHINGS OF MAINE.

PARKS THE MURDERER.
CLEVELAND, O., Monday, May 28, 1855.
Parks, the murderer to be executed next week, took poison on Saturday night. The attempt at suicide was frustrated by an early discovery not the timely application of proper antidotes. To-day he has recovered from the effect of the poison, and measures have been taken to prevent the prisoner from making another attempt upon his life. He is closely watched and has become extremely violent and abusive in his deportment.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, May 28, 1855.

To-day is the opening of Anniversary Week, and the numerous religious and other societies interested are numerously represented by delegates and volunteers. The meetings to-day have been mostly of a business character. Hiram Ketchum, Esq., addressed the Young Men's Christian Association in Tremont Temple

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Utica, May 28, 1855.

Samuel M. Beckwith was accidentally killed this afternoon while engaged in assisting to raise a bell at the Congregational Meeting House. A rope broke during the operation and the bell was precipitated to the ground, carrying Mr. B. with it.

ARRIVAL OF WHALING VESSELS.

Bostos, Monday, May 98, 1835.

The ship Milo, from Ochotsk Soa, arrived at New-Bedford on the 27th inst., with 2,739 bbls. oil, 23,000 lbs bone; sent bone and sold during the voyage 904 bbls, of oil and 26,800 lbs bone.

Also arrived at New-Bedford ship Callao from Ochotsk Sea, with 1,999 bbls. of oil and 22,000 lbs of bone; sent home 2,200 bbls. of oil and 22,000 lbs of bone; sent home 2,200 bbls. of oil and 19,000 lbs of bone; sent home and sold 10,500 lbs of bone; sent home and sold 10,500 lbs of bone.

Spokes—May 24, lat, 37-30' N., lon. 72-2 W., schr. Pledge (of New York) for Aspinwall.

PROPELLER ASHORE.

CAPE VINCENT, N. Y. Monday, May 28, 1855.
The propeller J. W. Brooks, loaded with flour, Ac., for Ogdensburgh, went ashore in a fog five index above Long Point lest night, and the cargo is probably damaged by water. Vessels have gone to her assistance, and she will probably be got off.

FROM TEXAS.

FROM TEXAS.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 28, 1855.

The Southern Mail as late as due is received.

The New-Orleans papers contain Galvesion dates to
the 21st inst., and mention that the resent rain-storans
in Texas had been general throughout the State,

THE VIDGINIA ELECTION

7.1112	F 2 24 1 2 1 1 1 2	A AMERICA	* * *****	
Counties. Sixty-tine Countie Augusta. Carrol. Gloncester. Goochland. Grayson. King and Queen. Northumpton. Nottoway. Pleasants. Ritchir. Russell. Wetzell.	Figurinay. (192)	-18-55. Pa Wise. 15,869	Scott. 17,954 1974 215	-1852 Pieces 45,631 1933 26 26 24 111 185 267 267 267 267 267 275 400
Total, 31 Countie	Sec. 0,429		12,787: owners for	55,418 our nest

this, 19,358; Pierce cased in same Counties, 11,701.

The telegraph gives us returns from "Caswell" and "Suffolk" Counties, but as we find no such Counties in our list we omit the 1,100 majority for Flournoy reported from such indefinite localities.

The XIIIth Congressional District (Little Tennessee) is said to have given 3,100 majority for Wisc. It gave

only 1,741 for Pierce. Lee, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell and Washington Counties in this District are not yet reported.

We have no further statements as to Members of Congress and therefore presume that the reported suc-

MORE ABOUT TOBACCO.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: In your remarks in This Tribune to day in results to the fifthy babit of clearing and spiring, you say "I may belt felions and cowdine, but gentlemen and Christian mover." Now will this not apply as well to the Broadwar never. "Now will this not apply as well to the Broadwar never."

Our fair correspondent complains very mildly of serious grievance. The public street is for the occu pancy of the whole people, and no man has a right to do anything therein which is offensive to any other man, any more than he has a right to offend in a similar manner in a church or public hall. Tobacco smoking has long been recognized as an offense of nuisance, and is placed under police regulation, as in railroad cars, or steamboats, ferry boats and all public conveyances, and even in the streets of many cit ies and towns. Now if a man offend his fellows by smoking on a particular side of a ferry beat or in a railroad car, or "abail the wheel" on a steamer, how much less is the offense of puffing smoke in a crowded street, where it is certain to be carried directly from his mouth into the eyes and nostrils of his fellow-travelers including Indies and children ! Indeed this is understood very well by smokers themselves, and those who claim to have any regard for others voluntarily refrain from street-smoking, most especially so far as the crowded thoroughfares like roadway are concerned. In that street the smokers are either strangers-men who would not do the same thing in the street before their own doors in little village where each is put upon his good behavior-or hab-drunken and reckless fellows who never manifest the slightest regard for the comfort or even the right of others, by any accident whatsoever: fast men, swag-gering boys and the lawless of all sorts, whose highest of personal liberty is that it consists in doing of fensive things just to show their independence. Set it down as a fact with very few exceptions, that those who smoke in a crowded street are either very care

less strangers or such citizens as we have described.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN KANSAS.

A CITIZEN KIDNAPPED.

THE TRUTH OF THE MCCREA AFFAIR.

WHAT IS NEEDED IN KANSAS.

on of The N. Y. Tribune LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, May 18, 1855.

Yesterday another outrage was inflicted upon our devoted territory by the Missouri brigands. Fourteen of these ruffinns crossed the river and seizing Mr. Wm. Phillips, one of our most in telligent, energetic and respectable citizens, carried him back with them and landed safely on the opposite side of the river before the people of the place had collected together to determine what to do, and then it was too late for pursuit of an unknown number of ruffians and bandits, the greater portion having remained on the Missonri side of the river. Thus poor Phillips was left to the mercy of a ruthless mob. who took him several miles into that accursed land of chains and Slavery, and there, having otherwise insulted him, shaved one side of his head, stripped all his clothes off and tarred and feathered him. Then they rode him on a rail 14 miles and back, and put him up at auction and sold him for one dollar as an insult to such as oppose the purchase and sale of Slaves. The man who purchased him took him home with him and he has not been heard of since. Mr. Phillips is a young married man lately of Massachusetts, a lawyer of some considerable wealth, and his only offense was that of contesting the election in his District (XVIth) which was cast aside and a new election ordered. His life was then threatened, together with Mr. McCrea's, who, having learned the fact, informed Phillips and advised him to arm, which he neglected even after the attack upon McCrea and his killing Clark after being struck by him with a deadly weapon and shot at. Phillips still persisted in maintaining that no number of persons could be found to attack him for the mere exereise of the rights of every American citizen; and thus he was taken yesterday without the means of self-defense and perhaps murdered.

McCrea's offense was that of putting the elec-tion in the Xth District in contest and securing certificates to two Free State men. He might, however, bave escaped till after the attack upon Mr. Phillips, had he not presented himself at a mixed meeting where one of the leaders of these brigands was present, and sought a chance to attack him, as McCrea was well known to be well-armed and disposed to self-defense. He was set upon by Clark and four other ruffians, receiving a glancing blow from Clark and a shot through the arm by another before killing Clark. The others fied, and a general fight was about to ensue when McCrea advised a friend to go and get out a warrant for himself, and thus they (McCrea's friends) might fight under the shadow of the law. But the Missouri bandits having lost their leader backed out and became conservators of the peace, and McCrea was given up to the officers at Fort Leavenworth, where he now remains of his own free will. Had he been at large the kidnappers of Phillips might have had a hot time of it.

I have only to say in addition that the people of the Free States know but little of our condition here, and as little of the proper mode of securing the freedom of Kanzas, which is to fight. A battle or two must be fought, a regular pitched general battle. Unless that is done, more death and misery will be the necessary consequence. If you want to help us who have exposed our lives and fortunes here for the cause of freedom, send us revolvers and other weapons.

I should not forget to call your attention to McCrea's condition. He is poor and needs counsel. Everything will be done to convict him by money, perjury, and every other means within the reach of the Missourians. He has for some eleven months been an eyesore to them. His quarrel was purely that of Freedom and his action was purely self-defense.

A FREEMAN IN KANSAS.

We find the following in a letter to The Missouri

Mr. Phillips, the partner of McCres, who killed Clark, had been absent some time in obedience to an order from the people of that city, but returned the other day and was seized and locked up and threatened with tar and feathers first and death afterward, unless he left forever. Upon his peremptory and positive refusal to de so he was yesterday taken to Weston, Mo., stripped, tarred and feathered, his face blacked, and rode upon a rail through the principal streets.

I am glad to say for the people of Weston that they at not sanction this course, and had no participation

An eye-witness told me that Phillips was calm and An eye-witness told me that Phillips was calm and firm through all this ordeal, and still declared that he would live in Leavenworth until it suited him to leave. He positively denied having given the pistol to McCrea to shoot Clark. He said he was no Abolitionist, but a Free-Soiler; that he was in favor of Kansas being a free State, and would vote to ranke it so. He he Abolitionist or not, one thing is certain, and that is he is a remarkably resolute man. I do not pretend to be able to form a conclusion as to how these proceedings will terminate.

The election for those precincts in which the first election is declared void, is to take place on the 22d inst.—next Tuesday. It creates no excitement—indeed it is not mentioned. It will pass quietly by, go as it may. At the meeting of the Legislature those who were first elected, as well as those who will now get their certificates, will present themselves and claim seats, and the Legislature will decode who are entitled. We may form some idea how that will go. I will, however, be among them taking notes.

A CURIOUS CASE. - A Toronto correspondent of THE TRIBUNE a few weeks since stated that the Governor-General of Canada, having visited Montreal by inv tation, the Corporation refused to pay his hotel bill amounting to \$100, and that the Governor had been sued for the sum. The case was styled a "curious" one. A Mentreal friend sends us the following version

of the matter:
"The Governor-General did visit Montreal upon in vitation; he remained here two or three days on with rooms at Donezana's hotel. After his departu the proprieter of the house presented his account. the Corporation for the sam of \$1,600 and not \$100. the Corporation for the same of \$1.800 and not \$100 as your correspondent states, which account was referred to the Finance Committee and reported back to the Council as exorbitant beyond precedent, accompanied with a recommendation that payment be refused, inature, and the Corporation as guardians of the people's money wisely abouted the recommendation, consenting however and actually appropriating 800 for the payment of the Hotel account—a much larger amount than the circumstances of the case warranted; which however was declined, thinking no doubt to force our City Fathers to a settlement under the threat of instituting proceedings against His Excellency and family, and failing to intimidate the Corporation, an action was instituted evidently for effect, being made returnable at a remote period. This proceeding instead of exciting the indignation of His Excellency has called out from him a letter to the Mayor approxing in every particular the action of the Corporation.

OHIO STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR .- The State Board have determined to hold a Fair at Columbus from the 1sth to the 21st of next September. The town have agreed to raise \$3,000 toward expenses. It is to be held upon the same ground it was in 1832, now Frank-linton, one mile west of the State House.

OUR SECRET POLITICAL SOCIETIES.

According to the exponents of what is termed the Native American party, it claims to have been originated by the first founders of our nationality and to have existed under the name of Federalism subsequent to the passage of the Alien and Sedition Law in 1798. Whether or not the Federalists were imbued with the true principles of Hindoolsm it would be unnecessary for us to inquire; it is sufficient to knowglaneing only at the origin and progress of secret so ficties-that the first organization of a prescriptive character was that termed The Columbian Order, or Sons of St. Tammany. At the time of its formation this was undoubtedly a Native association of the most sectarian kind; but of the changes which have taken place in its character since then it is scarcely necessary to speak. Every one who knows anything of politics is aware that Saint Tammany is now the patron saint of the Democratic party. But for a long time the Native associations did not increase very rapidly in number. The mysterious Order of Red. Men made its appearance in 1836, and at one period numbered about two thousand members in this City. It had for its device a Death's Head, with a hand grasping a knife. This ridiculous emblem was chareteristic of the exaggeration and bombast which predominated in the Order. After a feeble existence of

cw years this organization became extinct.

The Native American revival, which lasted from 1842 to 1845, is doubtless well remembered by the mass of our readers. The Order of United Americans was born in this City during that excitement, and at one period assumed to hold a balance of power in the scal elections. The principal originators of this Society were Jared Bancker, now Grand Secretary the Order, Thomas R. Whitney, Passed Grand Sachem, Robert De Witt, Francis B. Striker of Brooklyn, and Simeon Baldwin of New-Haven. At the presen time the O. U. A.'s number about sixty Chapters, and have an existence in five States. Jacob Broom of Pennsylvania, J. B. Cleveland and C. W. Dickenson of Newark are among the latest converts to this phase of Nativism. With respect to journals The Philadel-phia Sun was the first to advocate the principles of the party. The conduct of that paper was then enrusted to Lewis C. Levin-or as he was known in Natchez, Levy—who took quite an active part in the Kensington riots, which resulted in the death of Shiffler. In New-York the party was supported by kindred organs. Ned Buntline's Own and The Sachem were during their brief existence regarded as the chining lights of so-called Americanism. Messrs. Judson, Picton, North and their associates held fast to the Order while it was profitable to do so, and only abandoned it when convinced that public credulity

rith reference to themselves was completely exhausted. The seal and emblem of the O. U. A. is a hand grasping a snake. The badge worn in Chapter-rooms and on parade is a sash of red, white and blue, ornamented with thirteen silver stars-the original number of States. There are also distinctive blue and silver worn by the sachems and officers of

Divisions, caused by the intolerance of leaders, have been frequent in this body, as indeed they have been in every other political faction which has attempted to work in secrecy and darkness. The society called United American Mechanics was originated by seceders from the Order; and subsequently another branch took root in Pennsylvania, known as the United Sons of America. In both, however, the character and purposes of the Society are very nearly similar to the riginal. The qualifications necessary to become a member are that the candidate shall be native-born, a Protestant, and eighteen years of age. The fact that the Society admit members who were not voters proves that it was not originally intended as a political organization, and also accounts for the origin, at a later period, of the more powerful and guarded body, the influence of which is now so widely felt in our politics.

In 1848 the "Order of the Sons of the Sires of first made its appearance. It was founded by three persons: William L. Bradbury, a Hunker Democrat; S. S. Austin, Soft, and Charles B. Allen, Silver Gray. Bradbury, the principal man of the party, has since deceased, and his remains now occupy a lowly grave in the Potter's Field. The first of the councils, or lodges as they were then called, was organized in the Eleventh Ward, and was presided over by Charles B. Allen, who wrote the ritual and bylaws necessary to work upon. The Order did not increase very rapidly during the first three or four years of its existence; and it was not until the Spring of 1853 that it assumed any importance as a political body. At that time it was in the hands of a clique led by Channey Schaffer, and was represented by a small daily paper called The Budget, edited by H. F. Farrington, now Grand Secretary. The original ritual had been revised during this time, and a new form of initiation was inented by John E. Elliott, then occupying the office of Grand Secretary in the Order. A star, with the number 67 in the center, was the acknowledged emblem, except in the Grand Council, the members of which were a regalia consisting of a small resette with ribbons of red, white and blue, and a small silver torwith a red center. The number on the star was in commemoration of the age to which Washington had

attained at the time of his decease—sixty-seven years.

About two months previous to the elections of 1833 Mr. James W. Barker, who had been for some time a member of the Order, was initiated into the Third Degree. A delegation consisting of Dr. Beecher of New-York, J. E. Elliott, and Joseph Hiss of Baltimore, since, however, better known in Boston,) called upon Mr. Barker at his residence and administered the obgations. The ceremony, as we have been informed, was of a very affecting character. We copy a portion of the Third Degree obligation:

* You do further promise and swear (or affirm) that you of yote for any one to fill any office of honor or print or tr a political character, whose you know or believe, that is

The operations of this "wheel within a wheel," which still exist in the Know-Nothing party, can be readily understood. The members of the Third Degree exert an authority quite as despotic as that of the Czar. Only members of this degree can be nominated for office, and they have monopolized every position

of emclument or trest in the Organization.

The Guard of Liberty and Order of the Ameri can Star sprang into existence through dissensions in the ranks of the great Order. The Guard of Lib erry was originated by Ned Buntline, J. C. Hulse, and others. It never numbered more than three hundred persons, and these belonged to the rowdy class of our population. Its device was a shield bearing a single star. The object of this Society was to bring sectionalism and bigctry into our militia affairs, by the attempt proved to be a complete failure. The Order of the American Star owes its origin to a young man named Patien, who started it in the Spring of 1833, in the Fourth Ward. The emblem worn by its members was a gold star on which was engraved the letter A. This organization was better known as The

We have now enumerated all the Native Societies of every degree which were called into existence during the late era of bigotry and prescription. The Sons of the Sires have changed the name of their Association to the Supreme Order of the Star-Spangled Banner, but they have of late allowed themselves to get into debt in this City to the amount of ten or twelve thousand dollars, and thus are almost at the mercy of their leaders. When Allen and his coadjutors first originated the order they did not anticipate the wide area over which it would extend or the

various influences which in different States it was destined to subserve. It was intended to be altogether sectional in its character, but it is now aiming at all the importance of a national movement. Whether this purpose is to be accomplished remains with the future to decide.

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF SLAVERY.

A few years since a distinguished lawyer in one o the extreme Southern States was elected to the United States Senate. He came on to Washington and was welcomed by his partisen associates and by a still larger circle of personal friends. He had not been long in the city before, one evening, a visitor of a dusky kne called upon him. "Senator," said the stranger, "You do not recognize me." "No," said the Senator, "I do not." "I believe," continued the visitor, "We are a little related." "Ah, how is that? Why, we had the same father," said the visitor. "Indeed!" exclaimed the Senator; "Well, such

things will happen at the South." The acquaintance was kept up as long as the Senator retained his seat, and the visits were not all on

The mulatto of whom we speak was a respectable coachman in the City of Washington, and many a pages nger whom he has taken to the White House has noticed the very striking resemblance between him and

his half-brother in the Senate. This mingling of the blood-this intermixture of the

two races—sometimes gives rise to strange incidents.

The late Gov. McD. of South Carolina was notorious for his licentious habits and for the absence of all prejudice against color. Some of his children were not without traces of the entraordinary talent and brilliancy of their sire. One of them, born in his youth, as she grew up developed a strange and fascinating beauty. Her sparkling eye, her slight and graceful figure, a quickness and readiness in conversation and an insinuating manuer, soon allured an ad-

A gentleman of Mobile purchased her-together with her mother, who was bought only for the sake of the daughter-for seventeen hundred dollars. That was at a time when the price of common slaves was much lower than it is now. He owned a country seat in the vicinity of the city, where he had a wife and children The new mulatto mistress he kept in the city. Bu soon the affection at first divided centered wholly upon her. Instead of her being his slave, he had become hers. At length he grew so enamoured of her that he gave himself up catirely to the singular infatuation and finally eleped with the beautiful mulatto-she was but slightly tinged with color-leaving his wife

Southern people often laugh at what they consider squeamishness at the North upon such subjects. A few years since a great cry was raised about a public man, who has since been President of the United States, for selling one of his sons who was a slave. was pronounced by his partisans a base libel. A slave dealer who lived in the immediate vicinity of this statesman told us that there could be no possibility of doubt about the paternity of the slave in question; that he resembled his father even more closely than

did any of his white sons.

This same dealer said he had purchased not long before, from a Northern man who was keeping a sort of sernglio in a slave State, an elegant mulaito servant at a mere nomical price, entirely on account of the master's jealousy of his attentions to one of his favorite mulatto mistresses. He took him to Louisiana and sold him at a very large advance.

A United States Senator who was a prominent advocate of the Fugitive Slave law fitted out a son several years ago to commence life on his own account in one of the Western States. For a servant he gave him a half-brother, and a most faithful and affectionate servant he was. But after a while the habits of the young master got him into trouble. He played and drank. His money was all consumed. Then went his horse and saddle. At last nothing was left but the slave. It was hard to part with him, for the brother had a real fendness for him; but he had a greater one for cards and dice. The slave was sold. Ho would never be the slave of another master. A penu-rious and cruel man bought him. He ran away and was soon captured. A second time he escaped, determined never again to be taken alive. This time he succeeded, for the Fugitive Slave law had not then gone into operation. Indeed, it is possible that this very incident may have been in the honorable Senator? mind when he so eloquently urged its enactment.

The Cravon, in an article on dress, says: Our period of the construction of the prevalent feeling of the time as much as our morals or our politics, and there is perhaps an over decided means of taking the measure of the times than this. When the same calcium that the same calcium a construction with worse a clean shirt they knew that the apparel expressed the man, and that one who refused to descend to the unwashed level was capable of cherishing eminents upposed to the dead degradient of their democracy, and they

used to the dead desirable of their democracy, and they is ely put him out of the way."

If the sans culottes had so marked men they would have marked Robespierre, the chief of the triumvirate of the Reign of Terror; but that incarnation of the deminant spirit of the furious people was the neatest of men. He never left his lodgings without carefully making his toilet, under the belief that personal clean liners and neatness of dress were essential to civilization or "liberty, equality and fraternity." In sothing are the French more misunderstood than in such esti-mates of their philosophy even in the bloodiest times ns The Crayon shows in its generalization. Marat, however, was a personal sloven, and regardless of apparel and luxury, gave away every cent to the poor; while Robespierre, as we have stated, was habitually neat, though living humbly and unestentationaly What the terrible Republicans aimed at was the destruction of kingly, arristscratic and priestly power and monopoly, but they never insisted on dirt or rags-though the poverty of the masses, induced by an unscrupulous government of monarchs, nobles and bishors, had left them in a state which gave rise to the

STATISTICS OF LOWELL MASCEAUTURES.—The Capital invested in the Manufactories of Lowell on the 1st of January amounted to over \$14,000,000. There are 30 mills running 371,838 spindles and 11,407 looms; at these and other departments of the woolen and cot ton manufacture 8,723 females and 4,512 males are employed. This working force produced weekly 000 yards of cotton cloth, 30,000 yards of woo ens, 25,000 yards of carpeting and 50 rugs, consuming therefor 735,000 lb of cotton and 90,000 lb of wool. average wages of females clear of board per week 62 00 erner wears of males clear of bound per day.

The climb produce of a boun, No. 14 yarn, yards per day.

Strain produce of a boun, No. 50 yarn, yards per day.

The population of Lowell is now estimated at 55,000.

The several Manufacturing Companies have established a Hospital for the convenience and comfort o persons employed by them respectively when sick, which is under the superintendence of one of the best of surgeons and physicians. There are two Institu-tions for Savings—the Lowell and the City. The Lewell had on deposit Dec. 19, 1854, from 6,221 debelfers, \$1,276,133 45. The City Jan. 13, 1835, had on deposit from 3,500 depositors, \$832,201 70-the operatives in the mills being the principal depositors. A "Five-Cent Savings Bank" went into operation in June, 1854, and on the 1st of January, 1855, the amount of deposits was \$34,823 47 from 1,242 de-

NUTRIMENT OF ONIONS,-Prof. Johnson gives his pinion in favor of onions as a very nutritious vegetable, and for laboring men with strong digestive powers quite healthy.

It is not merely as a relish that onlons are used so

largely by many people, but because they give strength as well as a satisfaction of appetite. Prof. Johnson ranks onions in point of nutriment

In our observations among the City poor we have always found the onion a favorite food, but we had generally attributed it to another cause than because it contained a large amount of nutriment. It is also

stimulating and narcotic, and in cold weather, when eaten raw, seems to assist to warm the body and make the want of fire less unendurable.

For weak stomachs it certainly cannot be commended as a healthy food if it is nutritious.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE EXPEDITION IN STARCE OF DR. KASE.-The Release and the Arctic, which are to sail in search of Dr. Kane, being ready for sea, have been hauled out from the deck and are now anchored off the Navy Yard. The officers and men are all on board, and on Thursday next the Expedition will sail on its mission of mercy. Yesterday morning HESRT GRINNELL, Esq., presented the officers of the Expedition with a set of maps, charts and notes of the Arctic discoveries up to 554, which he had received by the last steamer from Capt. INGLESIELD and JOHN BARROW, Secretary of the British Admiralty. The following is the note from the Secretary of the Admiralty, to Mr. GRINNELL:

the Secretary of the Admiralty, to Mt. Genswall:

I almost fear the expedition will have sailed before
this reaches you, but I send the enclosed on the
chance. One is a chart on which Cast. Inglefield has
made some notes which may be useful, the other is the
Arctic papers, which contain the brief summary of
his voyage up to Smith's Sound, which I have not
previously sent I think. I wish I knew in what other
way I could be of any service to the Expedition. Wishing them all the success they deserve, and that they
may return with Dr. Kaxa and his party in the Autumn. I remain yours faithfully. Jour Barnow,
Lady Franklin has at last resigned herself to the

belief that her brave husband is no more, and at her request the present Expedition will take out a tablet to be erected to the memory of Sir John and his devoted companions of the Erebus and Terror. It was not until quite tee inte for the stone to be prepared in England and shipped for this country that Lady Franklin learned that Lieut. Hartstein and his command would touch at Beechy Island. Therefore at her request Mr. Henry Grinnell has caused the tablet to be prepared in this city. In conformity with her direcions the stone bears the following inscription:

TO THE MEMORY OF FRANKLIN, CROZIER, FITZJAMES,

CROZIER, FITZJAMES,

ALL TORIR GALLANT RECTURE OFFICERS AND FAITHFUL
COMPANIONS WHO HAVE REFFERED AND FAITHFUL
OF THE THE CASES OF SCHOOL
OF THEIR
COUNTRY
THIS TABLET

STABLE TO STABLE
THEY PASSED THEIR FIRST ARC
THE WINTER, AND WHENCE THEY INSCED
FORTH TO CONGERE DIFFICULTIES OR TO DELIT COMMEMCATES THE GHESP
OF THEIR SIMILING CONTRIVERS AND FRIENDIS, NOT THE
ANGUISH, SCHOOLSD BY FAITH, OF HILE WIND HAS
LOST IN THE REROC LADRER OF THE
EXPLOITOR THE MOST DEVOTEXPLORATE OF HURSAND,
And SO HE bringeth them into the haves solver they would be.

1855.

The tablet is of white marble, two feet three inches by five feet. It is to be erceted on the White Cliff at Beechy Island by the side of that commemorating the fate of Lieut, Bellod of the Belcher Expedition.

EMBARGO ON THE EXPEDITION TO NICARAGUA,— Three vessels of war, we are informed, have been anchored in the vicirity of the steamship United States in the East River to prevent the departure of the Kin-

in the East River to prevent the departure of the Kinney Expedition.

The New-York Line of Steamers.—We are able at lost to amounce the gratifying fact, that in Junea line of steamers will commence running between New-York and Portland—under auspices that make the success of the line certain. The proprietors of the steam propellers Caledonia and Westemport, each of 5500 times burden and about 3,000 bile, capacity, built with especial reference to freighting between New-York and Baltimore in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, will in future come to this City. The ships are first-class in every respect and have been proved all that canbe desired. By their aid the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been able to deliver goods in the West and South in advance of the New-York and Pennsylvania Railroads, and there is no reason why the Grand Trunk and the Eastern lines cannot in future forward in connection with these boats goods imported and bought in New-York, at cheaper rates and in shorter time than by any other route.

Ry these yessels we may expect goods to be laid

by any other route.

By these vessels we may expect goods to be laid down here in thirty six hours from New-York, or about down here in thirty six hours from New-York, or whout the time now taken by the expresses. A steamer leaving New-York on Sahnrday at 4 P. M. would be at her dock here in season for Monday morning's business—a rate of speed that our expressmen will be certain to avail themselves of. The parties who have the new enterprise in hand fully understand their business, and commence with reasonable expectations after fully exavassing the field. Our citizens are bound by every consideration to foster the line by their patronage, and we have every reason to think they will do so. It is in contemplation to send the tirst ship on the 5th of June.

[Portland (Me.) Advertiser, May 26.

Navat.—The United States surveying steamer Cor-

June. (Portland (Me.) Advertiser, May 26.

Naval.—The United States surveying steamer Corwin arrived here on Saturday. She has returned to the North from a season's operations on the Florida Reefs. She sailed from Key West on the 19th, leaving in port the Jamestown, Commodove Crabbe: Princeton, commander Eagle; Cyane, commander Wilson; and Fulton, Lieul. commanding Mitchel. The health of the squadron is good. The flag-ship San Jacinto, Commodove McCautey, sailed for Havana the morning of the 19th. The Caban excitement having substited, and nothing in the way of beliggerent talk, it is thought that our squadron will be somewhat reduced. The flag-ship will most likely return to the North shortly. On the passage the Corwin touched at St. Johns and Charleston; on the latter island Prof. A. O. Bache (Superintendent Coast ter bland Prof. A. O. Bache (Superintendent Coast Survey) and suite. The Corwin, after some necessary repairs, will leave for the coast of Maine, the scene of this season's (Summer) work. All well.

MILITARY.

The "Garde La Fayette" made their Spring parade vesterday, four companies turning out, forming a battalien. The several companies assembled at their armory and accompanied by Dodworth's Band marched up Broadway to Washington-square, where they went through a variety of military evolutions. In the afternoon the battalien proceeded to Hoboken and were there received by the military of that place. After a collation at one of the public-houses in Ho-boken the corps returned to the City and were dis-

The Garde La Fayette, when first organized several years ago, had but few members, but the corps has recently increased greatly and now number four com-panies, mustering altogether about two hundred and fifty men. As soon as nine companies are formed the Garde will be organized into a regiment. Their uniform consists of red pants, blue frock coats and caps, being the regular uniform of the French army. The battalion yesterday was commanded by Capt. Le

FIRES.

PIRES IN BROOKLYN.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out n the stable of Mr. Albright, situated in the rear of No. 32 Hicks-st. It was speedily burned down, to-gether with the contents. The flames communicated to a small brick house in the rear of No. 34, which was considerably injured. The damage amounts to about On the night previous a fire was caused in the house

of Mrs. Mulrady, in Amity-st., near Columbia-st., by carelessly placing a lighted candle under some clothes which were hanging against the wall. The flames were extinguished by Officer Byrne of the Third District Police and the occupants. Damage trilling.

Destriction of a Railroad Bridge at Fort Edward, Washington County, New-York, belonging to the Saratoga and Washington Railroad Company, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. It is supposed to have been set on fire by the sparks from a locemetive. The bridge cost the company \$50,000, and it is thought that it was not insured. The Northern Reilroad train, due here at 8 o'clock has evening, was detained several hours in consequence of the destruction of the bridge. Passengers are now conveyed across the river at Fort Edward by means of wagons.

[Albany Journal, 26th.

TYPOGRAPHICAL VEXATIONS.

From The Rufalo Democracy

Typographical Processors and the provence of the party subscribed in the second party and the

cent, that typographical errors do not vex him.

As many of these unexpected renderings of language contain the provocation to a smile, it struck us some little time since, that a list of such as came within our own experience, which were not absolutely semeless, would be amusling, and we accordingly made memoranda of a few, all of which we assure the reader actually were presented to our wondering eyes, in "proofs" submitted to our covision. We ask attention to what the post of platitude would call their "hidden meanings."

"proofs" submitted to our revision. We ask attention to what the poet of platitude would call their "hidden meanings."

In an article mentioning a Russian loan of 30,000 roubles, the types made us say that the Governmental and advertised for a "loan of 20,000 troubles." But this was not an invitation to the Crimean invasion. In another paragraph the same day we were surprised at finding "Comfort for the Silver Grays" transformed into "Compost" for those political vegetables. We fear that they are gone beyond hope of fractification; the Nebraska blight has done for them.

Speaking of the Sandwich Islands annexation scheme, we tried to say that "the King had refused "to sign the freaty before seeing the heir apparent;" but the substitution of a space for the irraparent;" but the substitution of a space for the honors of grand paternity. In some lines of poetry, contributed by a worshiper at the foot of Paramenus, we were not flattered at discovering that "heaves-born main" was transmuted into "heavy-born babe." This went into the paper, and for some weeks we avoided public places and frequented back streets. A prophetic error, we fear, was that which, in an article referring to the movement of Turkish troops to the Crimea, put "the "destruction" for "the destination of Omar Pastar's "army." But none of these was as bad as the total into a consecration, mad the response to the clerry man to read "And with thy shirt," instead of "spirit" Another of our cotemporaries, in speaking of a lady's school, heid the singular doctrine that "the "female should be taught independence as well as the "mode," instead of the male.

But to return to our own experience. We wrote something in reference to the position "sustained by "Henry Ward Beecher in relation to National politics" and Public indeals," but alast it was fated that the types should disappoint us in our moderate expectations, and the reverence gentleman appeared as somebow reinted to "Natural politics and Quebec morals." President Pierce was "meditating on the affair

"haven" for the Black Sea fleet was to haven' for the Black Sea fleet was to have he sincerity of "promise of a heaven;" a promise the sincerity of which some of the poor fellows have had the opportunity for the same of the poor fellows have had the opportunity for the black Sea fleet was to have had the promise of a promise of

The Catholic Church was spoken of, and the imps of The Catholic Church was spoken of, and the imps of the case would have it that "the increase of her allars "rises beneath the skins of every cline," instead of skice, as it was written. But the same day's work revealed the singular fact that in an assembly of young girls "all had a kink of grace," which was an improvement upon kind. Adverting to C. M. Clay's speech at Boston we found ourselves making the surprising assertion, since he is not a Cincinnation, that he "beared the modern Athenians." and worst and most annoying of all, in an article copied from an Eastern paper, describing the process of casting something, the mischief makers insisted upon saying that "the surface was skimmed by ladies of all impurities;" we need not say that ladles was the proper word.

word.

But enough for to-day. If there be any meek and moral man desirous of testing his utmost capacity for resisting temptation; any Mark Tapley who wants to be joily under the most adverse circumstances; any individual, finally, who believes in the superior aggravating potency of toothache, and would like to know what can be worse than corns, let him apprentice himself to the editorial trade, write a blind hand and read his proofs late at night with his eyes half closed. If he survive the revelations of the next. closed. If he survive the revels morning, we will turn him out as invulnerable to grief and capable of perusing "THE MONSIKESS."

HORRID CHILD-MURDER.

The Dover (Del.) Sentinel gives an account of a

most atrocious affair which happened in that vicinity on last Thursday, the 24th:

most atrocious affair which happened in that vicinity on last Thursday, the 24th:

"A man by the name of George Parker (colored) living just outside of Dover, went to Mr. Slaughter's house early yesterday morning and knocked at the door for admission. When Mr. Slaughter came to the door, which he opened cautionsly, he found Parker standing on the outside with a gun leveled at him, threatening to kill him. Slaughter immediately closed the door, when Parker went to his own house, had some words with the girl, who lives with his wife, and alot her, injuring her severely. He then made off to Mr. Gibbs shouse, the door of which he broke open and rushed upon Gibbs, who made his escape out of a back door, not however before the negro had discharged the gun at him.

"Gibbs made off to a neighbor's house, by the name of Moore, to give the alarm, whom he found, when they immediately went in search of more assistance to enable them to secure Parker, who, when he found that Gibbs had fied, returned again to his own house, and entering seized upon one of his little ones and in a most cruel and barbarous manner cut its threat from ear to ear, then threw the body away from him. He then came out into the yard in search of his wife, no doubt to murder her, who had fied to a neighbor's house with the youngest child, but seeing his other child, he sprang at it, and in an instant he had this one in his grasp, cutting its throat also, and threw it up as high as his strength would allow him, when it came down upon the hard ground weltering in its goro and blood.

"This fiend incurnate then sought his wife about the premises, but not being able to find her returned into he home, which he set on fire, and left for Gibbs's house, where he was when Gibis, Moore, and others arrived to take him. Mr. Cooper had previously becurent for, and when he arrived, found the inhuman monster in the hands of his captora in mything but an envisible position. The prisoner had to be held down on the ground with a man on each arm, one on his breast, and

Lyschiso at Westos.—A letter from a friend, written on board the Martha Jewett May 12, informs us that an Abolitionist named Philips was tarred and feathered at Weston the day previous. He then went to Leavenworth, and on the 18th the people there were getting up an excitement in his case. Public opinion was divided in relation to this affair, Free Soiters and Pro-Siavery men denouncing it. Philips, if we mistake not, was the man who put the pixtol in M'Crea's hand with which he killed Clark, and this, it is presumed, was the primery cause of the excitement against him.

[St. Louis Repub., 23d.